

NO MORE GREAT TRUST SUITS

PREDICTION OF AN OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Steel Trust and Other Great Industrial Corporations Show a Disposition to Conform to the Anti-Trust Law as Interpreted by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—It was predicted to-day by an officer of the Department of Justice who has been watching the negotiations for peace between the Government's law officers and the trusts that the Supreme Court would not be called upon to pass upon any more trust cases of the character of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. He predicted that they would all be settled amicably and that those cases already filed by the Government would probably be dismissed on the entering of a decree by agreement that would work a dissolution and reorganization of the corporations to be attacked and that in other cases that are not in course of preparation petitions would not be filed.

There is expression of satisfaction by the friends of President Taft over the fact that the steel trust and the other great industrial corporations are showing a disposition to conform to the Sherman anti-trust law. It was said to-day that in making the action he has to compel the trusts to dissolve and reorganize Attorney-General Wickham is carrying out the policy of President Taft. From authority very close to the Attorney-General and equally qualified to speak for President Taft the statement was made to-day that the Attorney-General is waiting with the approval of the President if not under his express direction.

The chief interest around the Department of Justice to-day centered in the activities of the officers of the United States Steel Corporation, who have been conferring among themselves and making visits to Cedarhurst, Long Island, the summer home of the Attorney-General. Outside of Solicitor-General Lehmann there is no one at the Department of Justice with authority to speak concerning the negotiations that are under way. Mr. Lehmann contented himself by observing that great deal of information was being printed in the newspapers about trust matters that is entirely new to him. But there is a general knowledge around the Department of Justice that the movement among the industrial combinations to put their houses in order is quite general and not confined to the International Harvester Company and the United States Steel Corporation.

It is the expectation that whatever decisions are reached looking to the dissolution and reorganization of the harvester trust and the steel trust will be after the manner of the agreements between the Government's counsel and the defendants in the suits brought against the electrical trust and the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association. The whole plan will be worked out in detail and put in the form of a decree and submitted to the Federal court for approval.

The political effect of the movement to dissolve and reorganize in conformity with the law among the industrial combinations is not being overlooked in Washington. Its most important significance, according to the Administration's friends, will be to prove the efficacy of the Sherman law as interpreted by the Supreme Court and to discredit those politicians like Senator La Follette who have declared that the court emasculated the law and made it ineffective as a weapon against great combinations in restraint of trade. President Taft has been defending the Supreme Court decision ever since it was delivered and has declared that it will give vitality to the anti-trust act. His political adversaries have taken the opposite view and are trying to make political capital against the President by starting a movement to amend the law with a view of making it more effective.

The President's friends declare that he will have the best of the argument before the country. An acquiescence in the decision of the court by the public and by the trusts will have a tendency to give stability to business and to relieve the situation of the doubt and uncertainty that hung over the country prior to the court's decision last May. The President's friends believe that he will have a strong argument to go before the country in case he can point to the voluntary acquiescence in the court's decision by the combinations and that he will be sustained in his demand that there be no further legislation that will raise doubts and probably throw the question into the courts again.

The theory of the Government is that all this readjustment will operate to restore stable conditions and remove the causes of financial unrest. They believe also that it will go a long way to restore popular confidence in the disposition of the big corporations to obey the law.

STEEL OFFICIALS SILENT

The heads and directors of the Steel Corporation maintained silence all day yesterday about the corporation's relations with the Government while the common and preferred stocks were in the course of their extraordinary decline on the market. Judge Gary got to his office over an hour late. He said that he would be glad to say something if he could but that there was no comment to be made. Other directors also refused to talk.

It was said in one quarter that there had been no conference between representatives of the steel company and the Government. That there has been a strong intimation to the corporation, however, possibly of an indirect nature, that it must be brought into line with the Supreme Court decisions, however, Wall Street declared it saw in the silence of the steel men and in the heavy liquidation while it is generally thought that the Harvester corporation has its attorney working on plans for reorganization, over which the attorney and the Government have been conferring, the fact holds that no such plans have been taken up by the Steel Corporation.

TALK OF CUBAN LOAN

Movement to Get \$100,000,000 to Take Up Debts of \$100,000,000.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
Havana, Sept. 21.—There is a movement on foot in Cuba to make a loan of \$100,000,000 to take up the existing debts of \$100,000,000.

The banking house of the Speyers, it is said, expects to float the loan.

FUSILLADE FROM A TAXI

Youth Wounded by Bullet From Flying Cab in East Side Street.

Frank Mullen, a driver, 18 years old, says he hasn't an enemy in the world. Yet last night just as he was coming down the steps of the house where he resides at 352 East Thirty-second street a few minutes before 9 o'clock a shiny black taxicab sped by and from one opened door five revolver shots blazed in his direction.

Mullen dropped with a bullet in his thigh. Other bullets splattered against the bricks all around him.

There were five or six young men standing on the sidewalk when the shooting occurred. While they were ducking their heads they took occasion to note that there seemed to be four men in the machine and one seated with the driver. Policeman Ryan of the East Thirty-fifth street station was half a block away when the shots sounded. He ran after them as they progressed down First avenue, but he could not see the number because there was no tail light burning where it should have been. Finding that he stood no chance of gaining upon the taxicab he pulled his revolver and sent two shots at random after the back of the taxi. They didn't stop it. Later the machine was traced as far as Twenty-sixth street and Avenue A, then all trace of it was lost.

Mullen was taken to Bellevue Hospital and the doctors extracted the bullet from his thigh. The wound was not serious.

Late last night detectives learned that the number of the venal taxicab was 15102, and through this they traced its ownership to the New York Taxicab Company. The taxi's station is in front of the Hotel Breslin.

Bernard Tunney was the chauffeur who drove the taxi and who reported the affray.

He said that he received a call to pick up two men at Twenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue a few minutes before 10 o'clock. They ordered him to drive down Twenty-fourth street to First avenue.

There three more men were waiting. They all had drinks, the chauffeur being invited to participate. Then they told him to take them to Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue. At that point they directed him down to Thirty-second street and on eastward toward First avenue.

Tunney told the detectives that as soon as he firing from the inside of the taxi began the man who was sitting with him on the outside seat pushed a revolver against his ribs and told him to keep on driving and mind his business.

After they had turned into First avenue with the policeman pursuing Tunney was conscious of the fact that the men in the cab were jumping out one by one. He did not turn around.

The fellow with him on the seat, who continued to hold the revolver against his ribs, was the last to go. He jumped at Twenty-fifth street.

Tunney finding himself alone made haste to get back to his stand at the Breslin.

WOMAN ON SUBWAY TRACKS

Susie Coyle Found Lying Between Rails Near Ninety-sixth Street.

A woman wandered off the Ninety-sixth street subway station some time yesterday morning and walked up the tracks to a point where the Lenox avenue and Broadway tracks diverge. She lay down there or fell between two tracks, and must have stayed there for some time with trains passing every few minutes on both sides of her and third rails within touching distance.

Two employees of the subway walking down the tracks about 9 o'clock discovered the woman lying there and carried her to the station platform. An ambulance was called and she was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital unconscious.

There was not a mark or bruise on her and it is not known what led her to stray to the point where she was found. No one saw her leave the platform and the light was so dim at the point where she was found that the motormen of the trains did not notice her.

At the hospital she gave the name of Susie Coyle and said she lives at 564 East 158th street.

ACTRESS GOES BLIND

Sudden Disaster to Lilla Lee, Who Appears in "Speed."

Miss Lilla Lee, who plays the part of Mrs. Padmore in "Speed" at the Comedy Theatre, was stricken blind at noon yesterday, according to a telephone message received early in the afternoon at the Shubert offices. It was said that it was impossible to tell at the time whether the affliction was temporary or not. Miss Lee, who is Mrs. Vaughn in private life, lives at 600 West 115th street.

GEORGE O. GLAVIS INDICTED

Agreed to Produce Evidence Against Senator Lorimer for \$650.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—George O. Glavis of Chicago was indicted here today for false pretences and embezzlement in connection with the securing of \$650 from the Chicago Tribune on the pretext of procuring evidence of alleged corruption against Senator William Lorimer of Illinois. Glavis is alleged to have told John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington correspondent of the Tribune, that he knew a woman, whose name is not disclosed, who had in her possession books, records and papers which would tend to establish moral turpitude against Senator Lorimer.

Glavis, the indictment charges, requested Mr. O'Laughlin to give him the money promised and agreed that he would therewith purchase and obtain the desired records. Mr. O'Laughlin gave a check to Glavis for \$650, but the promised papers were not forthcoming and the arrest of Glavis followed. The indictment charges that there were not in this city, in the possession or control of a woman known to Glavis, any records tending to prove moral turpitude against Senator Lorimer as described by Glavis, and alleges that his statements to Mr. O'Laughlin to this effect were untrue and constituted, in the eyes of the law, false pretences and embezzlement in receiving the money.

JOY OF A BOY BOMB MAKER

YOUNG POLE CAUSED THREE EXPLOSIONS SINCE MONDAY.

Neighborhood Terrorized by Outrages—Police Find Perpetrator Is Lad Who Seeks Excitement—Woman Exposes Him—Sanity to Be Examined Into.

Detectives in Harlem caught yesterday a young Pole who has been manufacturing bombs and exploding them just for the fun of it. He liked to hear big noises. Excited crowds delighted him.

His name is Walter Mikoloujki and he lives in a tenement house at 1951 Second avenue. Since he began to collect discarded sections of galvanized iron pipe and stuff them with gunpowder the neighborhood around Second avenue and 100th street has been so upset that people were afraid to let their children go to school.

Bombs had been exploding in school yards and vacant lots and on roofs. Most people laid the trouble to Italian black-mailers and acquired ragged nerves thinking what might happen next. The detectives benefited from this state of affairs. Hundreds of people came to them with fragments of gossip and guess. Everybody who had children played detective after working hours.

The janitress of the tenement at 1951 Second avenue happened to be the one to set the detectives right. Yesterday she told Walsh, Redmond and Mancini of the East 100th street station that a Polish boy in the house had offered her 25 cents for some gunpowder. The detectives arrested the boy at once and told him he might as well confess. He agreed. He said he had touched off three handmade bombs since last Monday—one in a vacant lot in Ninety-ninth street between First and Second avenues, another in the yard of the public school at 214 East 100th street, and the third on the roof of the tenement at 1951 Second avenue. These explosions hurt nobody and did little damage, because there was nobody around when the bombs went off and little to be damaged. The bombs were powerful enough, though, to kill or maim.

Inspector Hughes asked Mikoloujki whether he got the bombs and what was his reason for exploding them. He said he had always enjoyed fireworks and loud explosions. When he was a small boy he bought a toy brass cannon which he used to fire off in vacant lots. He loved the noise. Ever since he has been projecting with noise makers. It occurred to him that a good deal of fun could be got out of sections of gas pipe that plumbers throw away. He watched men at work on new buildings. Whenever they cast away short pieces of galvanized iron pipe Mikoloujki picked them up and hid them at home.

The problem that bothered him at first was how to get powder. Last Monday he went to the Winchester Arms Company's store at 312 Broadway and bought twenty-five saluting shells. That afternoon he carried shells and pipe lengths to the roof of the tenement where he lived. He plugged both ends of a piece of pipe with wood, filed a hole in the center of the cylinder and poured in powder he had extracted from the saluting shells. That night about 10:30 o'clock he carried the bomb to the vacant lot in East Ninety-ninth street and attached to it a paper fuse, just a bit of newspaper twisted like a candle lighter. He lit the paper with a match and took to his heels. The bang delighted him, but what pleased him most was the crowd that came tumbling on to the lot wondering out loud what had happened. He got into the thick of that crowd and drank in every wild guess that was made. He was so tickled that he restrained himself with difficulty from laughing.

The next day he went to the roof and made another bomb. After midnight he climbed the fence of the public school in East 100th street, planted his bomb in the gravel, attached a paper fuse and touched it off. Some of the flying gravel caught him before he could get over the fence. His neck was scratched a little. But he went home laughing at the people who were running and shouting. On Wednesday he made a third bomb on the roof, took it to the roof of 1951 Second avenue, where workmen had been repairing with tar, and prepared for more fun. He stuck the pipe upright, banked tar around it, poured all the powder he had left into the touch hole and looked for paper to make a fuse. There wasn't any. So he simply touched a match to the powder. The explosion ripped the section of pipe wide open and tore a hole in the roof, but it did little harm to Mikoloujki. He got out of it somehow with burned legs.

Those, he said, were the only bombs he had made or exploded. But he told Inspector Hughes that other boys in his neighborhood were manufacturing and setting off similar bombs. He gave the inspector some information about these boys that may lead to arrests.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Hughes satisfied themselves that young Mikoloujki was telling the truth when he said he hadn't tried to blackmail anybody and that he went bombing just for sport. So they will ask the Magistrate who arraigns Mikoloujki in the Harlem police court this morning to order an inquiry as to his sanity.

QUITS RICH CHURCH

St. Paul Pastor Takes Lowly Place in Mission Field.

St. Paul, Sept. 21.—The Rev. Alexander C. Stevens, for six years pastor of the First Methodist Church, one of the wealthiest congregations in the city, has resigned, and will carry the Gospel to the mission fields of North Dakota. Bishop Robert McIntyre has appointed Dr. Stevens general superintendent of missions in the Black Hills conference, where he will have charge of thirty-two missions.

Last January Dr. Stevens announced his probable move into fields where his work is more strenuous. He had built up his church until it now has a property worth \$100,000 and a membership roll of more than 500.

His salary in the new field will be one-half the \$3,600 he now receives, and he will have hard work before him, where energy will count in the building up of new churches.

TROLLEY CAR IN A CANAL

Brakes Wouldn't Work and Seventeen Passengers Had to Climb Out.

TRINTON, N. J., Sept. 21.—With seventeen passengers aboard, a trolley car on the Trenton Street Railway coasted down Prospect street to-night into the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The passengers rushed toward the rear end and were rescued without injury. The motor-man made his escape through the front door and swam ashore. He was slightly scratched, but otherwise unhurt.

The canal bridge at the foot of the street had been opened to admit the passage of the barge Gov. Woodrow Wilson, owned by Hiram Weller's Sons of this city. A red light placed on the track showed that the bridge was open. Witnesses of the accident said that the brakes on the trolley car were not applied until it was within a few feet of the canal. The motorman told the police that the brakes failed to work. There was a light rain falling and the tracks were slippery at the time.

The front end of the car was hurled in the bed of the canal, while the rear end rested on the bank several feet above the water's edge. The water soaked passengers climbed over seats and crowded up the aisle of the car, being lifted down one by one by rescuers. Among the passengers were several women, whose screams could be heard several blocks.

364 CARS AN HOUR

That Number Crossed Brooklyn Bridge in Sixty Minutes Last Night.

Three hundred and sixty-four surface cars were run over the Brooklyn Bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, this being the greatest number of cars ever run over the span in one hour.

Since Capt. Bourke of the bridge squad introduced the method of loading the women on the cars separate from the men the police have been able to handle the crowds during the rush hour with little or no difficulty. Until the time the Bourke system was adopted the greatest number of cars to pass over in sixty minutes was 344 and that was accomplished only after considerable trouble.

Policeman Harry Smith of the bridge squad said last night that 364 cars an hour would be the regular schedule every night.

HOLD COTTON SAYS GOV. SMITH

Advises Georgia Planters That There Won't Be a Bumper Crop.

ATLANTA, Sept. 21.—Gov. Hoke Smith to-day issued an appeal to the farmers of Georgia to hold their cotton until prices advanced. In his statement the Governor says that the present prices are too low and are the result of a mistaken belief that there will be a bumper crop.

The Governor says that he has heard men in New York in the last ten days admit that the present price was fixed upon the idea that the crop would run over 14,000,000, and perhaps 15,000,000, bales.

"I can understand how this mistake has been made," said the Governor. "Sixty days ago it looked like the biggest crop the South has ever had. I have no doubt that cotton in Georgia went off 25 per cent. since that time, and I really believe that the present price of cotton is fixed upon the idea that the amount raised will be from 20 to 30 per cent. above the actual crop."

The crop will not exceed 13,000,000, and will likely be less. I am sure it is selling at several cents a pound less than it is worth. Two cents a pound more even would mean \$20,000,000 to the South, and by holding cotton the farmers can get it."

FIVE CENTS TO CONEY MONDAY

If You Don't Mind a Journey by Way of Bay Ridge With One Transfer.

Beginning next Monday it will be possible to travel from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island for five cents, but the journey will be rather a tedious one. Obeying an order issued recently by the Public Service Commission for the exchange of transfers between the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, which makes possible a trip to Coney Island for five cents, including a ride on an elevated train to Bay Ridge line at Sixty-fifth street, the B. R. T. informed the commission yesterday that the new arrangement would go into effect next Monday.

The new transfer point for eastbound passengers will be at Thirteenth avenue and Eighty-sixth street from the Sixty-fifth street and Bay Ridge line of the Brooklyn Heights company to the Thirty-ninth street ferry line of the Nassau company. The westbound new transfer point is at Bay Thirty-ninth street from the Thirty-ninth street ferry line to the Sixty-fifth street line. This provides a five-cent fare between Park row and Coney Island.

CHECK CERTIFIER ARRESTED

Had Duplicates of Cashiers' Stamps for Several New York Banks.

PRINCETON, Sept. 21.—Clarence F. Meason, alias Charles F. Murphy, a New York youth, was brought here to-night from Buffalo to answer charges of forgery. He is wanted here for passing a certified check of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York on a local bank and he was arrested in Buffalo while trying to pass another check in that city.

Certified checks on the City Bank of New York, the Columbia Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust Company, all New York institutions, were found on the prisoner and the police say to-night that the prisoner had revealed the hiding place of rubber stamps, duplicates of those used by the cashiers in these banks.

Detectives Dachroth and McDonough, who arrested Meason, say the stamps were made in Philadelphia. A list of prominent hotels in all the large cities also was found.

From letters and papers on the prisoner his home is either 36 East Sixty-fifth street or 712 Greenwich street, New York. He refuses to tell which of the two is his alias because, he says, he has a mother in New York whose name he wishes to protect. The police here will communicate with the three New York banks and the New York authorities to-morrow.

This is supposed to be the man against whom the National Surety Company sent out a warning on September 9. Four banking institutions having fraud policies with the surety company had paid out an aggregate of nearly \$12,000 on four checks which had apparently been certified by other institutions. Information received by the surety company at that time was that the man had also had suffered losses through similar operations.

FOR TELLING NAVY'S SECRETS

FIRST INDICTMENT UNDER LAW PASSED LAST SPRING.

Draughtsman Alleged to Have Offered for Publication Article Describing in Detail the Plans Under Which the Submarine Boats Were Built.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The first arrest under the act passed by Congress on March 3, 1911, was made in Boston late to-day, when Joseph A. Barraja Frauenfelder, a German with a dash of Spanish blood, was arrested for communicating knowledge of the defenses and construction of United States submarine vessels. Frauenfelder was formerly employed as a draughtsman by the Electric Boat Company of New York, and more recently as a draughtsman for the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy.

While the Government only charges that he sold the information to Henry Harrison Supple of New York, publisher of *Cassier's Magazine*, it is suspected that the same information has been imparted to others.

Frauenfelder was arraigned before Judge Dodge in the United States District Court late to-day and on a plea of not guilty was held in \$3,000 bonds for a future hearing.

He is indicted in six counts, the first four of which charge him with attempting to impart the knowledge of the defenses and constructions of submarines and the last two with actually imparting the knowledge to Supple.

The indictments were not handed down till this afternoon, and immediately they were placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal James Ruhl, who went to Quincy and made the arrest.

According to District Attorney French, Frauenfelder has been in the country nine years and is a naturalized citizen. Heisan expert draughtsman and got employment with the Electric Boat Company of New York first. With that company he signed a contract which bound him to secrecy regarding all of the plans and specifications or other work in which he was engaged. He had access to all the plans in the possession of the company and knew exactly how everything was put into several of the submarines, including the Octopus and the Narwhal.

The indictment charges that on August 9, 1911, he communicated with Supple. In the letter he said he had an article which he would like printed, and a short time later there was received at the magazine office a lengthy story well written which contained a complete story of the construction of a submarine boat. In addition there were pictures taken aboard the little craft showing the arrangement of the different pieces of machinery and the mechanism of the various parts. There were fine drawings which proved to be exact copies of the work on the Octopus and the Narwhal. He even wrote a caption for his story, calling it "Notes and suggestions and designs of some submarine torpedo boats."

Supple read the story over and thought there was something to it all besides a desire to have a purely scientific story printed. He sent a check for the article to Frauenfelder and immediately communicated with the Electric Boat Company. They investigated and found that the man had left their employ and was now connected with the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy.

The matter was then presented to the Navy Department and in turn to the Department of Justice. Agents went to work on the case and as a result evidence was presented to the Grand Jury, which is now in session at Boston. The secret indictments were handed down to-day and the arrest followed immediately.

At Quincy the information was given out that Frauenfelder had given up his position with the Fore River company and was making preparations to depart for parts unknown. It was also learned that at present he has a brother on the ocean bound from Germany for this country. Whether or not that fact has any connection with the case the Government agents would not say.

Frauenfelder was represented at the arraignment by a lawyer who declined to make known his name but who argued that his client be released on his own recognizance. This Judge Dodge declined to do, as District Attorney French said the case was one of the most important the local courts would have to try.

Henry Harrison Supple, the publisher of *Cassier's Magazine*, who is staying temporarily at the Holland House, said last night that he did not care to discuss the arrest of Frauenfelder or the relations between himself and the former draughtsman. That was a matter which the Federal District Attorney at Boston alone was privileged to talk about, Mr. Supple said.

NEW ANCHOR LINER IN

Cameronia Is the Biggest and Fastest of the Scotch Fleet.

The Cameronia, newest, biggest and fastest of the Anchor Line fleet, arrived yesterday from Glasgow, making no effort to create a record from the Clyde, but covering the course in the fast time of eight days. She brought 300 first cabin, 400 second cabin and 800 third class passengers. She was built by David W. Henderson of Glasgow, is 515 feet long, 62 feet beam and 37 feet deep and measures 10,882 tons gross. Among her cabin experts from Glasgow are Capt. Kinsler Matsuro, Wales F. Severance, Prof. G. B. Carr, Bishop Courtney, rector of St. James's and Arthur Lewis, the actor, who will play in "The Garden of Allah" at the Century Theatre.

The Cameronia will sail to-morrow on her first trip eastward.

G. A. B. Post, Depleted by Death, Gives Up Its Charter.

UTICA, Sept. 21.—Twenty-five years ago H. N. Duroe Post, No. 653, G. A. B. was organized at Hartwick, Herkimer county, with a membership of forty-five, which number in subsequent years was considerably increased. Depleted by the post to-day gave up its charter and passed out of existence. Five members, the remnants of a once sturdy little band of civil war veterans, were present at the final meeting of the post last night. Three other members were unable to attend the meeting because of illness.

TAFT KEENLY DISAPPOINTED

Had Felt Sure Reciprocity Would Win—Audience Cheers His Defeat.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 21.—The news of the defeat of reciprocity and the Laurier Government came to President Taft to-night while he was attending a banquet here. Secretary Hillea wanted to keep the news from the President until he had made his speech, but Mr. Taft saw the telegrams pouring into the dining room to the newspaper correspondents and called one of them to him. He was told that the defeat was practically a certainty.

"I am very much disappointed," he said, "that the scattering returns which have reached here indicate that reciprocity has been defeated."

This was the President's only comment. He said that he wanted to have complete and authentic returns before he made a more lengthy statement.

But his face showed the keen disappointment that he felt. For several minutes his eyes remained on his plate, and the buzz of conversation and laughter passed him unnoticed.

President Taft fully expected a complete victory for reciprocity was clearly shown in his speech this afternoon at Battle Creek, Mich. So certain was he then of Laurier's victory that he even set a definite date for the time when reciprocity would be an accepted policy between the two nations.

When Mr. Taft rose to-night to deliver his address his voice was hoarse. "My friends," said the President, "I have just had news that reciprocity has been defeated."

The audience applauded the news. Cries of "Hush!" "Hush!" went over the room, and when the din subsided there was the President chuckling aloud in defiance of his defeat.

"I know," he said, "that there are a lot of people in this vicinity who want to see reciprocity defeated. I had hoped that reciprocity would go through and prove the correctness of my judgment that it would be a good thing for both countries. It takes two to make a bargain, however, and if Canada declines to accept this pact I suppose that we can go along still doing business at the old stand."

They gave him a cheer then and he laughed again and waved his hand in appreciation of their kindness, though he knew that every man before him was against him on reciprocity.

"But," continued Mr. Taft, "I did not come here to talk reciprocity. I came here to talk in support of peace and arbitration and the good humoredness of his host after dinner speeches he went into the details of the peace fight."

UNCLE SAM TO SELL A GUN

Also a Dirigible Balloon, a High Hat and a Bottle of Spirituous Beverage.

The Sullivan law may apply to the purchaser of an unclaimed shotgun which Uncle Sam is going to sell at auction at the Appraiser's Stores on October 1, but the law department of the Custom House doesn't think the Government will have to keep a "record of the purchaser's name, occupation, age and residence." At the same time will be sold a steamer chair bearing the name of Lady Herbert, one pair of "ladies' tights," 37,000 feet of moving picture film, one bottle of "spirituous beverage," one dirigible balloon and a high hat.

KEPT PISTOL IN ICEBOX

By Lack of Evidence Salerno Escapes Punishment Under Weapon Law.

VINCENZO Salerno, a coal dealer, was arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in the Yorkville police court yesterday morning charged with having a pistol in his possession. The weapon was found in an icebox, and when testimony was given that two other men had access to the icebox Magistrate Kernochan discharged Salerno. Salerno said he knew nothing of the gun.

GREAT MANUSCRIPT FIND

Commentary by Origen on the Apocalypse in Greek Monastery.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Prof. Adolf Harnack announces the discovery of a tenth century manuscript in the Meteoron Monastery by an Athenian professor. The scroll contains the Book of Revelation to the fourteenth chapter, with a commentary which Prof. Harnack believes was written by Origen in the third century, being a "Commentary on the Apocalypse" promised by Origen in his commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew.

TRIPPE MAKES SPEED RECORD

Destroyer Runs From Norfolk to Newport at Rate of 32 Knots.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The